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From the American Magazine.

## THE BIBLE.

The Bible is the foundation of the faith of the Christian world. The theological doctrines received by Christians, and the hopes they cherish of a future life, are drawn from this source. And it is matter of surprise with many, that there should be such various systems and creeds among them. This fact is even made an objection to revelation by skeptical and superficial writers. While we admit, that it is somewhat surprising the difference should be so great as they are between some sects of professing Christians, we cannot allow, that it furnishes a just, or at least, a strong objection, to our holy religion. A little reflection, indeed, will satisfy us, that differences of opinion would arise, where men are left free to examine, and interpret, and to judge for themselves. There are several considerations which contribute to these various and differing creeds. Men are of different capacities, and are differently educated. They have different degrees of information, and their views on other subjects will have an influence on the opinions which they imbibe respecting religion. The young will put a somewhat different construction on passages of scripture from the aged; and the illiterate from the learned philosopher. The books composing the Bible were written by different men, and at distant ages of the world, when the style of writing, the state of knowledge, customs and manners were different. There is much that is figurative and much that is historical; there is much that is local, and much that is general universal. It would then, be matter of surprise if there were not different interpretations and views, rather than that there were but one. And yet it must be conceded that the difference are greater than might at first have been supposed. But it may be proper to observe, that this difference was not so great among the Christians of the first and second centuries, as afterwards. When inspiration ceased in the Church, which was at the death of the apostles of Christ and their contemporaries, a diversity of opinion prevailed. There were no oracles to decide except the written documents of the first teachers. These would be sufficient, if men appealed to them, and consulted them without prejudices. But that would be to expect more than we have a right to expect from human nature. Men listened to their imaginations & formed theories of their own, and then went to the Bible for a confirmation of them. They seldom read the sacred volume to search for truth, or to attain its true meaning, with a resolution to follow and obey. Had they done so, there would be far less of difference of opinions than there now are among Christians.

But while there are differences among the various sects of Christians, on minor points of faith, or the ceremonies of religion, it is a fact that most of them substantially agree on all important subjects. If there are some sects, which substitute forms and rites for vital piety and personal religion, and some which deny all future retribution, it must be acknowledged, "that they are for doctrines the commandments of men," or "preach another gospel" entirely. But most sects agree in the fundamental and essential doctrines of Christianity; while they profess in Christ, as their divine "master and Lord," they believe in the moral government and providence of God, that repentance and holiness are necessary; and that there is a judgment to come, when all will be treated according to their conduct and character in this life. Differences on many subjects are to be expected; nor are they very important. They are not the silver and gold of the building, but the hay and stubble; and the latter may be burnt up, while the former shall abide. To the law and the testimony, then, let us apply; and the study will do us no injury. We shall find a fitness, and a power, which will influence and convince the heart, and overcome all the subtle objections of ingenious skeptics. We shall then be not only almost, but altogether Christians. And clarity for others will be the prominent sentiment of our minds.

From the Pennsylvania  
The Treasury Report.

Messrs. Editors, I have just done reading the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which you justly speak of in your paper as an interesting and gratifying document. It is indeed, both. It presents a most able account of our public affairs in that department, evincing sagacity, comprehensiveness, research, independent thought and admirable method. Regarding the last characteristic, it may be said that the arrangement is in a great measure new, and very happy.—It was also sent to Congress the first day of the session, which, I think, has never been the case before since the govern-

ment began, or never but once. Its multifarious contents show labor united to genius, and a high sense of what belongs to duty in a minister of state. The topics are handled and discriminated in ways that bespeak full acquaintance with the principles and details of the several heads, and in a tone of feeling elevated and patriotic, whilst, after all, one of its merits is, to be awake, in the proper parts to the intrinsic uncertainty of treasury estimates that purport to look much ahead in this great, young nation, bursting with perpetual increase, and liable to changes. To draw public attention to its numerous facts, suggestions, arguments and inductions, as they relate to our primary sources of wealth—exports, imports, internal industry and production of every kind public lands, money, and all else that it concerns the department of revenue and finance to tell us of, historically as past, actually existing, or probably to come—might lay under requisition columns of your journal. I go not into that task, simply recommending the report as a study to all who desire to see the abundant evidences and sources of our national prosperity, now and for the future, set forth in statements that are incontestable, or inferred from rational grounds of anticipation.

But there are one or two things so remarkable in their bearing upon our foreign commerce and most important foreign relations, that I select them for more extensive circulation, detached from the rich mass of materials applicable to our home concerns with which the document abounds.

1. It appears from it that full fifteen-sixteenths of all the raw cotton used by England for her manufactures from that article, are supplied by the United States. This proportion is amazing. It will probably be new to most of the public.

2. That the commodities manufactured in England from this article amount in value at present, to the vast sum of one hundred and eighty millions of dollars annually; the basis of which all goes, of course, from this country, the insignificant fraction of one-sixteenth excepted.

3. That the raw cotton she gets from us, after supplying the whole of her own large necessities of home consumption in the fabrics wrought from it, furnishes the material of more than half in value of her great annual exports to all quarters of the globe.

4. That we supply France with seven-tenths of all the raw cotton she works up into manufactures, and that the latter now amount in value to the sum of eighty millions of dollars annually. Of course, also, the basis of this goes to her from the United States, with the deduction of three tenths.

Here are memorable, not to say astonishing facts. They are for the statesman and diplomatist as well as financier. They deserve to be known every where. They form the best guarantee for prolonged harmony between Great Britain and ourselves, and ought to awaken France to a sense of the justice she owes us.

From the Nova Scotian.

Do you see that are flock of colts, said he (as we passed one of those beautiful prairies that render the valleys of Nova Scotia so verdant and so fertile,) well I guess they keep to much of that are stock. I heard an Indian one day at a tavern keeper for some rum, why Joe Spawpeck, said he, I reckon you have got to much already. Too much of any thing, said Joe, is not good, but too much rum is just enough. I guess these blue noses think so about their horses—they are fairly cut up by them. out of house and home, and they are no good neither. They ain't good saddle horses, and they ain't good draft horses—they are just neither one thing nor another. They are like the drink of our Connecticut folks at mowing time—they use molasses and water—nasty stuff, only fit to catch flies—it spiles good water and makes bad beer. No wonder the folks are poor. Look at them are great dykes—well they all go to feed horses; and look at their grain fields on the upland—well, they are all sowed with oats to feed horses, and they buy their bread from us so we feed the asses and they feed the horses. If I had them critters on that are mash on a location of mine I'd just take my rifle and shoot every one on em—the nasty yo-necked, cat-hammered, heavy-headed, flat-eared, crooked-shanked, long-legged, narrow-chested, good-for-nothing brutes. They ain't worth their keeping one winter. I vow, I wish one of these blue noses, with his go-to-meetin clothes on—coat tails pinned up behind, like a leather blind of a shay, an old spur on one heel, and a pipe stuck through his hat-band, mounted on one of these lumber timbered critters, that moves its hind legs, like a hen scratching gravel—was set down in Broadway, in New York, for a sight. Lord I think I hear the West-Point cadets laughen at him. Who brought that are scare-crow out of standin corn and stock him here? I guess that are citizen came from away down east out of the Notch of the White Mountains.

Here comes the cholera doctor, from Canada—not from Canada, I guess, for he don't look as if he had ever been among the rapids. If they would'n't poke fun at him its a pity—if they'n't keep less horses and more sheep, they'd

have food and clothing too instead of buying both. I vow I've larled afore now till I have fairly wet myself a crying to see one of these folks catch a horse—may be he has got to go 2 or 3 miles of an arrand. Well, down he goes on the dyke with a bridle in one hand, and an old tin pan in another, full of oats, to catch his beast. First he goes to one flock of horses and then to another, to see if he can find his own critter.

At last he gets sight on him, and goes softly up to him, shaking his oats, and a coxin him, and just as he goes to put his hand on him, away he starts, all head and tail, and the rest with him—that starts another flock, and they set a third off and at last every troop of em goes, as if Old Nick was arter them, till they amount to two or three hundred in a drove. Well, he chases clear across the Tantramar marsh, seven miles good, over ditches, creeks, mire holes and frog ponds, and they turn and take a fair chase for it back again seven miles more. By this time, I presume, they are all pretty considerably well tired, and Blue Nose, he goes and gets up all the men folks in the neighborhood, and catches his beast as they do a moose, arter he is fairly run down: so he runs fourteen miles to ride. two, because he is in a taration hurry. Its eeanmost equal to eatin soup with a fork, when you are short of time. It puts me in mind of catchin birds by sprinklin salt on their tails—it is only one horse a man can ride out of half a dozen arter all.—One has no shoes, toher has a colt, one arnt broke, another has a sore back, while a fifth is so eternal cunnin all Cumberland could'n't catch him till winter drives him up to the barn for food.

Most of them are dyke marshes and have what they call "honey pots" in em, that is a deep hole, all full of squash, where you can find no bottom. Well, every now and then, when a fuller goes to look for his horse, he sees his tail stickin right out in eend from one of these honey pots, and wavin like a head of broom corn: and some times you see two or three trapped there, eeanmost smothered, everlastin' fired, half swimmin, half wudin, like rats in a molasses caskin. When they find them in that are pickle, they go and get ropes, and tie em tight round their necks, and half hang em to make em float, and then haul em out. Awful lookin critters they be, you may depend when they do come out for all the world like half-drowned kittens—all sifky, sliny, with their great long tails glued up like a swab of oakum dipped in tar. If they don't look foolish its a pity! Well, they have to nurse their critters all winter with hot mashes, warm covering, what not, and when spring comes they mostly die, and if they don't they're never no good arter. I wish, with all my heart, half the horses in the country were barreled up in these here "honey pots," and then there'd be near about one half too many left for profit. Just look at one of these barn yards in the spring—half a dozen half starved colts, with their hair lookin a thousand ways for Sunday, and their coats bargin in tatters, and half a dozed good for nothing old horses a crowdin out the cows and sheep!

Heretic. During the late awful conflagration at New York, Mr. Louis Wilkins, a midshipman, returned a few months since from the Pacific, passing along one of the streets, then a prey to the devouring element, his ears were assailed by the agonizing cries of a female, to whom he immediately rushed, and on hearing from her that her only child, an infant, was then in the upper part of the house already in flames, and would inevitably be burnt up if some one did not instantly fly to its rescue, he forced his way up stairs, notwithstanding the repeated warnings of the firemen and other spectators that he would inevitably perish in the attempt, and there found the innocent in bed, who, unconscious of its danger, was playing with its little hands, pleased no doubt, at the brilliancy of the scene, (for the room itself was on fire!) He seized it, and happily succeeded in effecting his escape, restored it to the embraces of its almost distracted mother, who, with frantic joy, threw her arms around his neck, exclaiming, with a heart overflowing with gratitude, "My God! my God! thou hast not forsaken me!" [Enquirer.]

From the Advertiser.

Dr. Dingley to the Editor of the Newspaper in Portland.

Mr. Edwardes.—Your last makes all straight. Lord, I know how the cat would jump. Folks intermeddling, all so plaguy friendly and suspicious, and talking of snake bogs and wolf traps. You know I told you, I was not easily scared. As you are so anxious to hear the story of the three fat Rawson girls, I will give you that, at once, and consider about engaging in your correspondence afterwards. I thought you must have heard all about it, it happened so long ago.

Well, Simon Rawson's three daughters, Peggy, Jinny and Sally—smart, jolly girls,—fat, freckled and saucy,—had been to see their grandmother, Granny Golding, on the plains, and were going home in a shay together.

It happened to be raining day, and when they arrived upon the meetinghouse common, there stood our company all in battle array.—This was a sight to charm the Rawson girls, and when they got their eyes fastened upon it,

there was no taking them off. They forgot the horse that carried them; and old Bonyparte, as Simon's old black was named, was allowed to go trudging along with his head and tail lopped down, and looking as if he felt sorry, while the girls kept stretching and twisting their necks, more and more at every step.

"Do look, gals," says Jinny, if there aint Pk Runnels, standing right in the middle on'em.—Who is he laughing and squinting at? I snore, he thinks he's dreadful cunnin'.

"I see him," says Sal—"and there's Dolph Daniels, standing at his elbow. Do see? how stiff and warlike he holds up his head—scowling as if he thinks to scare folks. I wonder.

"That's because he's a Corporal," says Peggy. "But g'ime Capt. Peter Thompson.—Don't he hollar, as if he was a driving an eight ox team? He tries dreadful hard to keep from looking this way, but I see a big onion eye rolling about, under the corner of that ere great cocked up hat."

So they kept running on, till Tom Stone the drummer, thinking himself entitled to some notice, set to pounding his drum all of a sudden, as hard as he could lam on. Now the old horse skipper into him. He thought it was the meeting house tumbling down about his ears. He felched an all mighty spring a one side, jerked the reins out of Jinny's hands—they fell down about his heels—and away he scampered up the road like smoke. Bony had been a famous trotter in his youth—a ten miler—and he now shew that he had not forgot how to poke the dirt about, a few. The girls they screamed—the old shay rattled, and all the boys and all the dogs on the common set off in chase together, howling and barking, and hooting and hollaring—"Stop that horse! stop that horse!"

Johnny Beedle and I were sitting and chatting together upon the horse block. I was there to certify and excuse him from training, by reason he was troubled with the nose-bleed. Before I could say "what's that," my whip was twitched out of my hand; and the next thing I saw, Mr. Beedle was on top of my old mare, thrashing with all his might and main, to coax her into a canter; and then it was thrash and canter and canter and thrash, all the way till they were fairly hid a cloud of dust; and when I could see nothing else, I saw the cowskin playing up and down in the air, above the cloud.

Bonyparte had sense enough, in his fright, to know the shortest way home, and instead of taking the old county road, away round by Carter's tavern, he steered strait up the new one, by the blacksmith's shop. Ralph Staples was there, shoeing a horse, and was stooping, at this moment, with his head downwards, and clenching the nails. Hearing the noise behind him, he took a peep between his legs, and could hardly believe his eyes when he see old Bo in such a gale. He dropped his tools in no time; ran to two places for his hat, without finding it; then wiped his face with his leather apron and sallied out into the road bare headed. He was just too late to get hold of the bridle, but time enough to show his good will; and then, all he could do was, to fall in behind, and join in the cry of the boys, "Stop that horse, stop that horse!" as loud as he could bawl.

Never mind, here comes more help.

It was Johnny Beedle and the mare. She was a clipper, I tell ye, for a short race. I swapt her away for old Whiteface, and a pinch-back watch and two dollars to boot. But she lacked wind, and by the time she came up by the offside of the shay, she was puffing. But as soon as the girls saw Mr. Beedle, they set up such a pitiful crying as went to the bottom of his heart and put fresh grease into his elbow.—It was now he worked the cowskin in earnest. Every lick told, and left its sting upon the old mare's hide, and she reared and pitched as if a hornet's nest was tied to her tail. But old Bony heard the rumus behind him, and knew what it meant. He had heard the crack of a whip before, and the more Johnny Beedle punished the mare, the faster he went. If he ever handled a pitiful hook, it was now. Didn't the highway suffer? I said he trotted before, but I lied,—he hadn't begun to trot. The mare pushed him hard, and all the way from Staples's barn to Jonas Hathaway's, it was neck or nothing.

But it was the luck of my old mare, if there was ever a hole or a rolling stone any where within reach, to find it out. And Mr. Hathaway had carried the drain of his cellar rather too far into the road. He meant to have covered it up. "O!" by all means, but it was raining day, you see, and there it was. So, in the heat of the race, when she was gaining it, inch by inch, the old mare plunged her fore feet into Hathaway's drain and canted her hind quarters over her head, throwing Johnny Beedle into the air and herself, bottom upwards, into the gutter. And away went Bony rejoicing; he cocked up his head and tail, as if he went, and gave a snort as loud as a trumpet.

The poor Rawson girls clung together in a heap, frightened to death—all but. For what could they do? Jump out of the shay and break their necks? 'Tis they were ready to do, for they had lost their wits, but help appeared when they least thought of it. They soon arrived at the crotch, where the old and new

roads come together, and passing the Pound, who should they see before them but Jack Robinson? He was coming down the road, armed and equipped as the law directs, and blazing in regimentals, going too late to training. His name was prickled on the roll already. The girls gave a scream, and in a moment Jack planted himself in the middle of the way, with a charge bagnet and a loud "who—ow!"

At sight of this warlike figure, the old horse stood like a rabbit. He dared neither go onward nor stop; and what does he do, but fetch a whirl, clear round, on the spot, and ran back again. The whirl was so short and so quick, that Jack thought it a miracle they shay was not upset and broke all to splinters, and the Rawson girls smashed into mince meat! And a miracle it would have been, but for one reason, and no sooner were they fairly turned tail, to than Jack saw it. It was a two bushel bag full of meal laid over, and lashed on to the axle tree. The reason was ballast.

It was not there, with your good will and consent, Miss Sally and Peggy and Jinny. Too genteel, by half, to carry meal bags. What are we coming to! May be I don't know how you pouted and turned up your noses at your father's last words.—"Tell your granny," says he, "that eggs are ninnence—and stop at the mill and bring home the grist." And did you not all agree to forget it? Answer me that—till Andrew Kelly came out of his mill and called to you.—So civil he was—cutting of a piece of his wife's clothes line and lashing it on tight—and no thanks from you—though he had such a raver, for his pains, to sing him to sleep, every night, for a fortnight after.

Back again went Bony, at his prettiest gait, but not the same way he had come; this time he chose the old road, for a change. Here was a long downhill, not steep but one bed of loose stones from top to bottom—and half way down, there lay, Ben Legg's harrow, tooth upwards, (Ben was dreadful sorry he left it there, but you cant think how he was worried and pushed to get off to training,) and if there was room to pass between it and the stone wall, there was nothing to spare. Mr. Robinson thinks not.—"Old Bony," says he, "went rattling down the hill like thunder; and when he came to the harrow, horse and shay together made a clean leap over it, as slick as a fox over a steel trap." Mind, I give you Mr. Robinson's word for this, not mine. He was there, and I was not. As for the girls they shut their eyes and held their breath, and how they reached the bottom of the hill, right end upwards, they could not tell.

But more help was at hand.—

"Stop that horse, stop that horse!" The boys had been left far behind in the race, and when the shay reached the crotch, they were just passing Jonas Hathaway's.—They had run themselves out into a long string; the big-gets in front and tapering off with a tail growing smaller and smaller, down to nothing.—Hooting and hollaring, in all sorts of voices; hoarse and rough, at the big end, running down to a squeal behind, clear away out of hearing. When the foremost boy saw the turn things had taken at the crotch, he was struck with a lucky thought. It was only to take short cut across Ben Legg's meadow, and strike the new course, in the sand between Legg's and Widow Bean's.—It was a thought and a jump, and he was over the fence, calling "this way boys, head him off, head him off!" All the boys, one after another, took up the cry and jumped over too.

When the girls opened their eyes at the foot of Stony hill, the meadow was swarming with tow heads, bobbing up and down among the buttercups and bachelor's buttons. It was long-I gged Zach Taft that came first. He was in time, and had only to get over the stone wall to save the three Rawson girls. But there was the rub. The wall stood so slender and ticklish that it was dangerous for a bird to light on it, let alone Zach Taft. The moment he mounted, it crumpled under him, a perch or more, and down he came sprawling upon his belly in the midst, and swimming into the middle of the road, upon an ocean of rolling stones.—Bonyparte gave a wide sheer, and escaped with the fright. But he had no time to brag; it was now touch & go with him, for every rod that he went, a fresh boy came bolting over the wall by his side, with a hollar "stop that horse, stop that horse!"—till he came to the widow Bean's—and here, to put the finishing stroke to his, fright, stood the widow, at her door, shaking her table-cloth in the air, and calling the chickens to eat the crumbs—"Biddy-biddy-biddy-biddy-biddy!"

By this time, Squash Corner was all in an uproar.—Women squalling, boys shouting, dogs barking from all quarters. The men were all gone to training. But every body now ran together towards Carter's tavern, and the soldiers grounded their arms with one accord and ran with the rest. Old Bonyparte left all behind, and passing Carter's tavern he shot down the Barberry road and was soon out of sight. This road ran down a hill, that was both high and steep, and at the bottom, you come to Muddy brook and a bridge, that always had one rotten plank in it, to say no more. As soon as it was known that the horse had gone down the Barberry road, the cry was raised—"The Rawson girls will be spilt in Muddy brook!"—spilt in Muddy brook—just as sartin—



[O misery! I must break right off—here comes Joe Bowers, all in a catastrophe, and I know what he is after—his wife—I thought so—and no time to chat—I am so sorry—but what—]

#### CONGRESS.

In Senate on Wednesday, Mr. SHELLEY introduced his bill of last session to put goods and merchandise exported from any of the tide waters to ports North and East of the U. S. according to the provisions of law, on the same footing, in reference to drawbacks, with other exports to foreign ports.

Mr. Davis called up the resolutions of Mr. Calhoun, instructing the Committee on Manufactures to report a bill to reduce or repeal the duties, &c. He stated that he had no objection to its passage, since, in looking at the tenor of the resolution, he had become satisfied that its object was simply financial, and not so extensive in its scope as he had at first view imagined.

After some observations from Messrs. Clay and Calhoun as to the scope and object of the resolution, it was agreed to.

Mr. Ruggles introduced a resolution to appoint a Committee of three to examine the condition of the Patent Office, and the Laws connected with it.

Mr. Benton introduced a bill to provide for the increase of the Corps of Topographical Engineers—which was ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Southard, the bill to provide for the enlistment of boys for the naval service, was laid on the table, until he could mature amendments he proposed to offer.

The bill (introduced by Mr. Preston) concerning Writ of Error and Judgments arising under the Revenue Laws, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill supplementary to bill to amend the Judicial System was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Lehigh, made the special order for Monday next.

After a few minutes spent in Executive business, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Beardsley, Mr. Cary, representative from Michigan, was admitted upon the floor during the sitting of the House.

Argus.

From the Boston Statesman.

#### STENOGRAPHIC GLIMPSES OF CONGRESS.

Washington, December 21, 1835.

The subject of Slavery again occupied the House to-day, and the discussion will be resumed to-morrow. There is no predicting when or where, or how it will end, unless the overwhelming majority against this fruitless and factious discussion, should at once cease to exercise their magnanimous forbearance, and instantaneously put the subject to rest by the silent disapprobation of their vote.

England, (who first entailed slavery upon this country) with her innumerable emissaries, has ever been playing at this "servile" game to win the Union; while the Nullifiers of the South, and the "piebald opposition," only play for the Presidency. The North and the Meridian, at least, will not risk this mighty stake; they will never consent to gamble away their immortal inheritance, won with their fathers' blood, and preserved with that of their descendants.

One would have thought that the expression of public opinion in the North and Middle States against the abolitionists during the past year—public sentiment against incendiary pamphlets, and public action against incendiaries, would have satisfied and propitiated the people of the slave-holding States;—else why did they copy those proceedings with approbation into their papers? But those who have another object, and yet pretend to be the representatives of the people, are not to be satisfied with any argument any more than the wolf in the fable, famishing for a mouthful of mutton. These wolves in sheep's clothing have not yet lambs to deal with.

This subject is only an entering wedge to divide the Administration party, and every ardent opponent who is suffered to swing his tongue, making the breach wider and wider.

Almost all motions for the disposition of this subject have come from honorable gentlemen of the slave-holding States; at as they emanated from administration men, the opposition, of course, opposed them, or offered some amendment entirely changing their character, and rendering them unfit for any man's support.

A resolution from Mr. Owens of Georgia, to lay all motions now before the House on this subject, on the table, was carried by a vote of 140 to 76—64 majority; yet, lest the subject should be laid to rest, Mr. Wise offered an amendment which would inevitably permit it.

Mr. Adams made a very able speech on the subject, was listened to with breathless attention. He stated that when he first had a seat in the House, he presented a petition for abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia, and moved to have it committed to the Committee of that District, giving notice at the same time he should not support it. It had gone to the tomb of all the Capulets. He had not changed his opinion on the subject. He did not wish it discussed; but he would do nothing to impair the sacred right of petition; but if gentlemen were determined to discuss it, they might find speeches sent through the country as incendiary as any of the pamphlets of which they had complained;—for it might be difficult to restrain the discussion from going into the sublime merits of Slavery.

REIS EFFENDI.

Washington December 22d 1835.

The House resumed the discussion of Slavery to-day, under the motion to reconsider their vote, laying the petitions, &c. on the table.

It becomes daily more apparent, that there is more meant in this discussion than meets the eye, or ear. There can be no doubt, that, with the opposition, it is only a new game played for the old stake, the Presidency. None but the opposition seemed disposed to disturb the political waters; they fish with a net, and must catch and delude prey into it. If it be objected to them that they disturb the calm by which the vast majority—pursuing the same end, but by different, quiet, and constitutional means—live; their reply is, "However others may succeed best in a calm, we can only hope for success in turbulence and agitation."

I trust the vast majority in Congress against these agitators, nullifiers, and disorganizers, will at once settle the question about this political fishery; and put these disappointed Massanillos, who aspire to rule the government through insurrections.

Mr. Granger opened the debate this morning by a speech calculated to add fuel to the flame. He said he merely wished to say a word against confounding the Abolitionists with the Petitioners—men who would as readily defend their country as the South; [these petitioners happen to be all women!] citizens looking to Congress, supposing it has a right to legislate for the District of Columbia, the seat of government. New York hoped to keep bright the chain of friendship with the South; but it should be remembered that all parties in her Legislature, in 1829, passed a unanimous act not to legislate on the subject; and now the ladies, who were not like to endanger the union; for, like Marbath, they only murdered "sleeping!" He was told this question should not be discussed, yet all so disposed enter into the debate. He was willing to support the proposition of the gentlemen from Maryland, (Mr. Thomas) and have the subject committed. Who had believed that the freedom of speech and the freedom of the press would have been first opposed by the constitution? &c. &c.

If I have done the gentleman by this sketch any injustice, (which certainly I would not intentionally do, unless I wished to injure myself,) he must offset it against the injustice he has done to the people of his own State, and the North generally, by the speech itself. So far from meeting the "unanimous" approbation of all parties, like the legislative act of "1829," this speech, I trust, will hardly meet the approbation of a single one. It is not calculated to calm Southern feeling, but to arouse it. Is this wise at any time? Is it right at any time? Does it become a statesman? Does it become an American? Does it become a philanthropist? Does it become any one—but one, that shall be—nameless.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Pa., made a very able speech, which met with a response, I believe, from every bosom, except such as wish to cherish this discussion, as a scorpion, to sting the peace of the country to its vitals. He prefaced his argument by saying that he intended to offer a resolution, when in order, "That holding slaves was a right, secured to the States by the constitution, as property, and political power; and that all means to deprive them of it, was impolitic, unconstitutional, and unjust."

I shall not attempt to follow him in his argument; but only remark, that his tendency was to support the propositions of his Resolution.—One very happy illustration he used, which I cannot omit. He said the constitution had cherished the seed of slavery, and it had grown up a sensitive plant, shrining at every touch. Mr. Mann, of New York, replied to Mr. Granger. He had avoided the debate for the best interests of the country; had hoped that political objects would have been kept out; but since his colleague had expressed a belief that Congress had a right to legislate over all matters in the District of Columbia, he would express his opinion that Congress had no right to interpose in slavery, either in this District or elsewhere. The constitution was framed by a compromise, and this was a compact, that we should not meddle with slave property. He would live and die by this opinion, though heaven fell.

Many other members spoke, but I have neither time nor space to notice their remarks.

REIS EFFENDI.

Washington, December 23, 1835.

The first bald Caesar has taught us in three words (*veni, vidi, vici*), to be brief in relating a triumph. The Protean opposition, in the new shape of the Slave question, is laid "motionless" upon the table—with its limbs straightened, its heart cold, its pulse throbbless, and its eyes closed in death! Thus, perish the hopes of the hypocrite! It only remains for Mr. Owens to move the passage of his Resolution to consign the relics to the tomb of the Capulets. It is the first death this Session that has not been sincerely mourned by all Congress; but while the crocodiles of the opposition make up in tears what they lack in sincerity, the whole country will rejoice at the event.

What new body the political metempsychosis will send their sinful soul into next, I know not; but, as I guess, the surplus revenue. Aye, gold is the god of their idolatry, notwithstanding their canting and veneration for "rags" and bribing the priests that minister at its altar. "Give us patronage, and we will make ourselves popular," is their motto. Asmodeus lent them his purse once from his own "breaches pocket"—it was not long enough to purchase popularity. The devil would not trust them again. St. Nicholas, one of hisimps, "expanded" his own private "pocket" for the relief of his panic stricken compatriots.—He lost his charter!

Internal improvements; the division of public lands; high tariffs; prohibitory; a surplus revenue; a Mammoth Bank; monopolies; and various other means, have been resorted to in vain, to bribe the people with their own money to sell their own liberties, and surrender up the citadel of the Constitution. Thank God! his displeasure has hitherto baffled all the machinations of the demagogues,—stamping their conduct with the seal of reprobation, cursing them with the confusion of Babel, and leaving them anxiously and despairingly to enquire—in a motley of strange, "piebald," political tongues, which they never spoke nor understood before—for an "available candidate!"

Do they expect to find him by the torch of civil war, instigated against the South to deprive them of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution? But I dismiss the inquiry, and the subject. Nor shall I go into the details of the day. I will not press too unfeelingly the recollections of the victory upon the despair of the vanquished. I will give the foe time to bury their dead. Peace to their ashes!

REIS EFFENDI.

By the following article from the Boston Courier, it would seem that the opposition, at Washington, find themselves in something of a quandary. We have seen nothing from either side, which has given us what we believe to be a more accurate and definite view of the present state of the "available" party, or which represents them as having been more completely used up. Mr. Webster, it will be seen, was not honored with the company of Mr. Clay, at the Philadelphia dinner! Like another high dignitary—he "forgot the hour."—And the worst of all is, that the Whigs and Antimasons of Pennsylvania, forgot also to nominate Mr. Webster for the Presidency.—R. L. Herald.

From the Washington Correspondence of the Boston Courier.

Mr. Clay was in town. He did not attend the dinner given Mr. Webster in Philadelphia; and why was he away? Why, because he could not find out at what hour the dinner took place! "My conscience!" So says the Philadelphiaian! This affords another instance of Mr. Clay's devotion to Mr. Webster.

As for our side of the House, we scarcely know what to do, or what course to adopt. Reduced to a miserable minority, and that minority divided between Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Judge White, and Wm. H. Harrison, we know not how to act; it is almost impossible to decide how we shall turn to avoid the evil and embrace the good. Was a minority ever in a more deplorable dilemma! Take us all together we are but a drop to the bucket, compared to the administration—we know not how or when to take the field, for it is by no means certain that our troops will rally on any point to which we may direct them.

On the very war question we are divided.—The leaders of the party, if indeed we have any such gentlemen among us, are of adverse opinions on that question—and if we hear Mr. Clay denounce that part of the Message, which denounces the French affair—we to-morrow hear Mr. F. Granger of New York, asserting in his familiar intercourse with the world, the opinion, that General Jackson is right, and that the King of the French ought to be made to fulfil the Treaty. If we discuss the question of the Presidency, we are again divided. Massachusetts is, of course for Webster, and where is Pennsylvania? She must have Clay, or Harrison, or she will not follow the leaders—and if you say one word to Virginia about the business, you are told by Gov. Taylor, that Judge White is the only candidate that need be talked of;—and, even after all, he will tell you that the "old dominion" will, in all probability, go for Martin Van Buren.

Never was there an opposition to an administration, composed of materials so varied and so discordant as ours is; and what is to be done? Can we be united, or cannot we be? If we cannot unite in any thing, why attempt to sustain a party.

To-day, the National Intelligencer broke ground on the Message, in an article, that in my opinion, was as injudicious as it was ill-timed.—It has already been denounced by some of the whigs here, who profess to be as much attached to their own country as they be to France. Here you see is to be a new breach; a new division of an already subdivided party. The article is injudicious, inasmuch as it is calculated to alienate some of the whigs, who were previously prepared to abandon their opposition—and it was ill-timed, because it was written and published immediately after Gales and Seaton had been defeated as candidates for the Public Printing. We of the whig party, were sufficiently divided before, without admitting a war and an anti-war party to our dominion.

The Anti-Masonic Convention at Harrisburg, Penn. have nominated Harrison and Granger, as candidates for President and Vice President. Harrison had 89 votes, Webster 29, and Granger 3. For Vice President, Granger received 103 votes, White of Tenn. and Slade and Palmer of Vt. were also candidates. A "Whig" Convention (so called) was in session at the same time and place and have adopted the anti-masonic candidates.

Poor Webster! His anti-masonic delirium, we suspect, has reached its crisis, and he will begin now to be rapidly convalescent. The Boston Centinel thus laments the failure of Mr. Webster:

"We must confess, that we have been disappointed, in finding that in the Antimasonic Convention, Mr. Webster is in a minority—(C?) AFTER HAVING WRITTEN HIS RECENT LETTER ON ANTIMASONRY, WE TOOK IT FOR GRANTED, THAT IT WOULD SECURE TO HIM THE ANTIMASONIC NOMINATION!! [East. Argus.]

#### OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JANUARY 12, 1836.

#### REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, of N. York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.

The Legislature of this State convened on Wednesday last. We have received an account of the organization of the two branches, and the first day's proceedings. Mr. Pierce was re-elected President of the Senate, and Mr. Cilley Speaker of the House, the former unanimously and the latter by a large majority. The Secretary and Clerk of last year were also re-elected. We were in hopes that we should have received the Message of the Governor in season for this day's paper, but it will not probably arrive before Monday evening. The parties in the Senate stand, twenty-one democratic and three federal. One vacancy. In the House the democrats are more than two to one. With such a majority the democratic party will be held responsible to the people for what is done, and we trust that the results will be such as to increase public confidence in those principles for which we have constantly contended.

The proceedings in Congress hitherto have not been of so interesting a character as to require copious extracts from their journals for the gratification of our readers. Now that the holidays are over we may expect, that they will apply themselves more earnestly to the business of the nation. There is much important matter now before them, and some of it of a deeply interesting character. Mr. Clay has presented his hand bill, the object of which we understand to be a division of the public lands or the proceeds thereof among the several States. The idea is by no means a new one. Demagogues of old often practised it at the expense of the permanent prosperity of their country. This attempt to bribe the people with their own money, is just what might be expected from the estimation in which the whigs hold the intelligence and virtue of our country.

The Kennebec Journal thinks the nomination of Harrison, in Pennsylvania, a judicious movement. It also thinks that Mr. Webster can get no vote beyond Massachusetts. In this last opinion we entirely concur, and as to the nomination of Harrison, we suppose that if it does them no good it will not do them much harm. Their game, they openly avow, is to prevent if possible an election by the people, and if the question can be brought before the House of Representatives, then to make the best bargain they can. The people however have a voice in this matter, and however easy it may appear for ambitious leaders to make contracts satisfactory to themselves, their ratification may prove a more difficult affair than they imagine. The people have had a minority President forced upon them once, and they have not yet forgotten it. The more honest among the whig party are disgusted with the tricks and intrigues of their leaders, and do not hesitate to avow their feelings. They think that the people will be satisfied with a man for President, for whom they refuse to give their vote? It is said by the opposition that though there may not be a majority of the people who prefer Mr. Webster, or Harrison, or White, yet there is a majority who are opposed to Van Buren. If they believe this story, why not bring the matter to a test. Place any man you please before the people and tell them to choose between him and Van Buren. This they dare not do. This would be open and manly warfare, and therefore unsuited to the policy of our opponents. The heterogeneous materials of the opposition are so opposed to each other that they can never amalgamate. It is more possible for any one of the few to succeed, the rest would immediately join in opposition to it, and an opposition President would be powerless. Holding his office against the wishes of a large majority of the people, he could look nowhere for confidence or support. He would find himself a mere tool in the hands of a faction, who would use him for their purposes, and then abandon him.

Wallace, whom we mentioned in our last as having escaped from the jail in this place, has been taken and brought back. He was found in Letter B. to this Court, directing his course towards New Hampshire, where his friends reside.

Gentleman's Yacht Meeting.

This periodical always delightful and interesting, extracts from which have afforded our readers many a pleasant hour, comes to us this week in a new and improved form, occupying eight Quarto pages of the largest class. The quantity of matter contained in it is greatly increased and the quality by no means deteriorated. A play or farce from the most approved authors is contained in each number. It also contains all the important Sporting news, both of this and other countries, making it really a delightful companion to all classes of readers.

We acknowledge the receipt of valuable public documents from Senators Ruggles and Shepley, and from Hon. M. Mason.

By the Report of the Commissioner of Pensions, it appears that the whole number of persons now on the Rolls is 410,03. The number from this State 2213, viz. Invalid 173. Under the Act of 1815, 788. Act of 1823, 1228. Act of 1824, 22. There have been added in the whole during the last year 740, and there have died since the last Report, so far as ascertained, in the whole 1821. This last return is considered as very incomplete. Of those who have died during the last year 144 belonged to this State.

#### Legislature of Maine.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6.

The Senators elect assembled in Convention at 10 o'clock, and were called to order by Mr. McIntire of York, on whose nomination Mr. ROBINSON of Kennebec, was chosen Chairman. The following members were present and took their seats:—

First District—Nathaniel Clark, Alexander McIntire and Frederic Greene.

Second District—Josiah Pierce, Tobias Purinton, Eliab Latham and Nathaniel G. Jewett.

Third District—Josiah Merrow, John M. Frye, Joseph Weeks, Jr. and Solomon Spear.

Fourth District—Elijah Robinson, Samuel P. Benson and Luther Severance.

Fifth District—Josiah Miller, and Josiah Staples.

Sixth " Amos Allen.

Seventh " Charles Jarvis.

Eighth " John C. Talbot.

Ninth " Ira Fish, Joseph Kelsey.

Tenth " James Mantor.

Eleventh " Jona. Swift and Isaac Strickland.

On Motion of Mr. Clark of York, a Committee consisting of Messrs. Clark, Fish and Frye, was appointed to wait upon the Executive and notify him that a quorum is present and ready to take and subscribe the oaths of office.

This Committee having attended to that duty, reported that the Governor and Council would attend in the Senate Chamber for that purpose forthwith.

The Governor, accompanied by the several members of the Executive Department, and preceded by the Sheriff of Kennebec, then came in, and the Senators elect took and subscribed the oaths required by the Constitution.

The Senate then proceeded to organize.—On motion of Mr. Talbot of Washington, a Committee consisting of Messrs. Talbot, Latham, and Benson, was appointed to receive sort and count the votes for President of the Senate. The Committee having attended to that duty, came in and made the following report:—

Whole number of votes	24
Necessary to a choice	13
Josiah Pierce has	23
Nathan Clark	1

This report was accepted, and Mr. Pierce declared duly elected. The President elect then rose and addressed the Senate as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Senate:

I receive this renewed and distinguished proof of your kindness and confidence, with feelings of deep sensibility and gratitude.

The little experience I have had in performing the duties of presiding officer of this board, has not at all diminished my estimate of the high responsibility and difficulties of the station.

When I consider the labor, the talents, and the acquisitions requisite to fill it worthily, I cannot but feel a deep solicitude, lest I should not be able to discharge the trust committed to my hands acceptable to you, and beneficial to the State.

Distrustful of my abilities, I fear promise nothing but good intentions, and untiring efforts to do my duty with impartiality and fidelity; and I shall measure my happiness in the place I occupy, by the success which may attend those efforts.

On your part, gentlemen, I shall need and look for candor, and timely co-operation; I entreat you individually to supply my deficiencies, and to lend me your support in maintaining the rules and orders of the Senate, which are so necessary to preserve harmony, and dignity, and ensure a speedy and correct transaction of public business.

In our country, and its free institutions, our fathers have left us a priceless inheritance; we are called upon by the strongest motives that can excite the human mind, to transmit, unimpaired, that inheritance to posterity. Our State occupies a high and commanding position; may it never be our lot, by any unwise legislation, to lower her rank, or impede her progress in the career of wealth, honor, or happiness; but attending to her interests, with unaltered zeal, and unyielding firmness, may we advance her moral, her intellectual, and her physical power.

Acting under a deep sense of our responsibility to our constituents, posterity, and our Maker, may we employ, with sincere and reverential feelings, the support and guidance of Him who holds in his hands the fates of men and the destinies of nations.

On motion of Mr. Clark of York, a Committee consisting of Messrs. Clark, Severance and Miller, was appointed to receive, sort and count the ballots for Secretary of the Senate. This Committee having attended to that service reported as follows:—

Whole number of votes	23
Necessary to a choice	12
William Trafion has	23

and was declared elected. This report being accepted, Mr. Trafion made an appropriate address, returning his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and signifying his readiness to take the necessary oaths to enable him to discharge the duties of the office.

On motion of Mr. Peniston, Ordered, That the Secretary of the Senate be authorized to appoint an Assistant Secretary. Notice was subsequently given that Mr. O. C. GUERRE had been appointed to that station.

A Committee was then appointed to receive, sort, and count the votes for Messenger, who reported as follows:—

Whole number of votes, 22.	
Robert Martin has 22.	

This Report was accepted by the Senate and Mr. Martin declared duly elected.

The Rules and Orders of the Senate for 1835, were, on motion, adopted for the government of the Senate for the present year, until otherwise ordered.

The Secretary of the State then came in and laid upon the table the returns of the votes thrown for Senators at the last election, in the several towns and plantations in this State.

On motion, it was ordered that the returns of the votes for Senators for the present political year, be committed to Messrs. Talbot, Jarvis, Staples, Fish, Mantor, Robinson, Swift, Weeks, Jewett and Greene.

Mr. Greene was charged with a Message to



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the House, informing that Board that the Senate had been organized by the election of Josiah Pierce as President and William Trafson as Secretary.

The Secretary of State then came in and laid upon the table the returns of the votes thrown for Governor at the last election in the several towns and plantations, in this State.

On motion, Messrs. Clark of York, Benson of Kennebec and Kelsey of Penobscot, with such as the House may join, were appointed a Committee to examine the returns of votes for Governor for the current political year.

On motion of Mr. Kelsey, the Senate adjourned to meet again at half past two in the afternoon.

#### AFTERNOON.

On motion of Mr. Talbot, it was ordered that the Secretary of the State be required to deposit the several volumes containing the Journal of the Senate within the archives of the Senate Chamber during the present session.

Mr. Holmes of Alfred came in with a message from the House informing the Senate that that body had been duly organized by choosing the Hon. Jonathan Cilley, Speaker, and James L. Child, Clerk, and that it was now ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. Talbot, it was ordered that when the Senate adjourn it will adjourn until to-morrow at 10 o'clock, and that that shall be the hour of meeting until otherwise ordered.

On motion, it was ordered that Messrs. Jewett, Jarvis and Talbot, be a committee to draft Rules and Orders for the government of the Senate during its present session.

On motion of Mr. Purington, Ordered, That instead of the Joint Standing Committee on Turnpikes, Bridges and Canals, there be one on Rail Roads and Canals, and one on Turnpikes, Bridges, Booms and Dams.

Messrs. Frye, Benson and Allen, were appointed a Committee to wait upon the several regularly officiating clergymen in Augusta and Hallowell, and invite them to officiate in rotation, as Chaplains at this Board.

On motion of Mr. Clark, the Senate then adjourned.

In Convention of the Members elect of the House of Representatives.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, 1836.

At 10 o'clock A. M. the members elect were called to order by Mr. Tobin of Hartford, who nominated Mr. Smith of Westbrook for Chairman, and he was elected.

On motion of Mr. Tobin, a committee of five was ordered to be raised for the purpose of receiving the credentials of members elect, and ascertaining if a quorum was present. Messrs. Tobin, Foster of Penobscot, Stewart of Anson, Hamlin of Hampden, and Deane of Biddeford were appointed the committee, and forthwith proceeded to execute the duty assigned them. Having attended to that duty, they reported that a quorum was present.

Mr. Woodman of Wilton having suggested to the House that he had accidentally omitted to bring with him the certificate of his election, it was ordered on motion of Mr. Holmes, that all members elected whose credentials had not been produced, and whose right to seats was not contested, be permitted to hold their seats, until otherwise ordered, and be qualified, as members. The report of the Committee was then accepted.

Mr. Potter of Augusta was charged with a Message to the Governor informing him that a quorum of the members elect of the House of Representatives is present, and ready to take and subscribe the oaths of office required by the Constitution. Having attended to the duty, he reported that the Governor was pleased to say that he would attend forthwith for the purpose of qualifying the members elect.

The Governor then came in, accompanied by the Council and the Executive officers of State, and administered the oath of office to the members elect; and they subscribed the same.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Perkins of Kennebecport, a Committee of five was ordered to be raised to receive, sort and count the ballots for a Clerk of the House. Messrs. Perkins, Woodbury of Minot, Sprague of Waldoboro', Watts of St. George, and Potter of Augusta, were appointed the Committee. The House was returned, and 184 members ascertained to be present. The Committee having attended to their duty reported as follows:—

Whole number of ballots thrown 179  
James L. Child has 100  
Daniel W. Pike " 43  
Daniel Pike " 14  
Charles Waterhouse " 16  
William Barton " 1  
Jona. Cilley " 2

The Report of the Committee was accepted, and James L. Child Esq. accordingly declared duly elected Clerk of the House of Representatives for the current political year. Having taken and subscribed the customary oath of office, as administered by Mr. Holmes of Alfred, he entered upon the discharge of his duties, and presided until the organization of the House was completed. Upon accepting, Mr. Child after thanking the House for their vote, notified his determination never again to be a candidate for the Clerkship. [This will make the 13th session he has been Clerk.]

On motion of Mr. Parris of Buckfield a committee of five was ordered to be raised to receive sort and count the ballots for Speaker of the House. Messrs. Parris, Allen of Bangor, Gordon of Belfast, Lord of Kennebec and Stone

of Brunswick, were appointed the Committee. Upon a return of the House 168 members were ascertained to be present. The Committee, having attended to their duty, reported as follows:—

Whole number of ballots thrown 179  
Jonathan Cilley has 110  
Eliakim Scammon " 58  
Jonathan Smith " 4  
Stephen C. Foster " 1  
Virgil D. Parris " 1  
John Potter " 1  
Blanks " 4

The report was accepted, and Jonathan Cilley, Esq. accordingly declared duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives for the current political year.

Mr. Cilley, upon taking the chair, addressed the House as follows:—

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.—I thank you sincerely for the distinguished honor conferred in selecting me to preside over the deliberations of this body. I accept the station, but not without fear that I may not be able to equal your expectations.

My experience in the Chair, though brief, has been sufficient to impress upon my mind the great responsibility devolving upon it, but not to inspire confidence in my ability to discharge all its duties in an acceptable manner. Respect for the dignity of the House, as well as for the high trusts confided to our care by the people of the State, cannot fail to inspire all of the propriety and necessity of preserving order and decorum in all our proceedings.

Deeply penetrated by this consideration, allow me to assure you, Gentlemen, that whatever rules you may adopt for the government of the House, I shall endeavor to administer with fidelity and impartiality, relying upon your forbearance for my many imperfections, and upon your superior judgement and collected wisdom promptly to correct the decisions of the chair whenever they are erroneous. Without your constant aid, support and courtesy to the Chair, my best efforts must prove wholly unavailing. Extend them, and I shall not be without hope of tolerable success in the discharge of its arduous and complicated duties.

The amount of business that will come before you this session, judging from present indications, will be unusually great and multifarious, and of important bearing it may be upon the growth and prosperity of the state for years to come. Trusting that while we are together our time may be well occupied and such laws only enacted as will promote the true interests of the State, and permit me again to acknowledge to you my grateful sense of your favor and to promise my cordial co-operation in the business of the session.

On motion of Mr. Crane of New Sharon, ordered, that—be a committee to contract with some suitable person to perform the duties of Assistant Clerk, for a compensation not to exceed two dollars per day, and reported accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Westbrook, voted that when the House adjourns, it be till half past two this afternoon.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

Ordered that a committee of three be appointed to contract with some suitable person to perform the duties of Messenger and Page Messrs. McIntire, Warren and Main were appointed.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House that that body was duly organized by choice of Josiah Pierce, President and William Trafson, Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, a similar message was sent to the Senate, informing that body, that the House was duly organized—same message also sent to the Governor.

On motion of Mr. Potter of Augusta, Ordered, that a committee be appointed to contract with some suitable person to watch and take charge of the State House in the night time, during the session, for a compensation not exceeding one dollar per night.—Messrs. Potter, Smith and Ide, appointed.

A message was received from the acting Secretary of State, informing the House that he had laid on the table in the Senate, the votes for Governor of the several towns and plantations in the State, for the current political year.

Messrs. Cram of New Sharon, Hubbard of Wiscasset, and Mildram of Wells were appointed the committee to contract with an assistant Clerk.

On motion of Mr. Potter of Augusta, Ordered, that the rules and orders of last session be adopted for the rules and orders of the Legislature, until others are prepared.

A committee was appointed to invite clergymen to officiate as chaplains, at the meeting of the House every morning.

Mr. Tobin introduced an order that a joint standing committee be appointed on turnpikes, bridges and railways, and also a committee on canals, dams and booms.

Mr. T. stated that his object was to divide the labors of the Committee on turnpikes, bridges and canals, which of late years had increased very rapidly, between two committees—in order too that the subject of railways might have a more full consideration.

On suggestion of Mr. Holmes, Mr. Tobin withdrew his order, that the subject might be submitted to the committee to be appointed to revise the Rules, and Orders—and as a substitute, on motion of Mr. Holmes, it was ordered that Messrs. Holmes of Alfred, Tobin of Hartford, Perkins of Kennebecport, Potter of Augusta, and Tuttle of Camden, with such as the Senate may join, be a Committee to report such alterations as they may think proper in the Rules and Orders.

On motion of Mr. Mildram of Wells, Ordered, That the House hold one session a day, commencing at ten o'clock, until otherwise ordered.

Adjourned.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, Dec. 15.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

Our previous accounts from San Antonio were to the 25th. By an arrival yesterday we have information two days later from the seat of war in Texas.

Our information states that a detachment of Gen. Cos' Cavalry, out procuring grain for the horses, were attacked on the 27th ult by a party of Texans, and by them defeated with the loss of thirty five horses, and suffering in killed and wounded, to the number of 50 men. The loss of the Texans—three men slightly wounded. Cos' detachment of Cavalry consisted of about 150 men, which, before the engagement was concluded, were reinforced by 150 infantry; the party of Texans employed in the assault amounting to about the same number.

General Austin has been selected Commissioner, together with Messrs. Archer and Wharton, to the United States, with plenary power to negotiate loans, &c. Edward Burleson has been elected by the army, to fill the place vacated by Gen. Burleson is therefore at the head of the Volunteer Army of Texas.

Gen. Houston has been appointed by the General Council of the Provisional Government of Texas, to the command of the Regular Army to be raised.

The Louisiana Greys, the volunteer company from New Orleans, under command of Capt. Morris, were in high favor in the camp of the Texans, and Captain Morris had been elected to a majority.

W. H. Jack, Esq. is second in command of the volunteer army.

Gen. Mejia Defeated at Tampico. Intelligence was received in town last evening, by a member of Gen. Mejia's corps, who came passenger in the schr. Haleyon, that the schr. Mary Jane (which took Gen. M. and his company to Tampico) was lost on the bar in attempting to get in.—The crew and company arrived safe on shore. The General then marched to the fort at Tampico, which he took possession of without opposition, and attacked the town at night, but was repulsed with the loss of several killed and twenty-two taken prisoners—the remainder, including Gen. Mejia, escaped, and took passage on board a vessel for Brazoria, where they safely arrived—many of whom are waiting an opportunity to return to this city.

Indian Stream. The Boston Patriot of Thursday contains an article copied from a Canadian paper, vindicating Esquire Rea, the Canadian Magistrate who issued the warrant against Parker. It appears that the Squire fought as many men in buckram as did John Falstaff, and although he performed prodigies of equal valor he did not come off quite so victorious. "Forty or fifty ruffians" assaulted the Squire all at once with cutlasses, bayonets, pistols and muskets; but he drove them all off single handed, and pelted them in the back with stones—but they finally rallied and overcame him. He was then carried to Vermont among a "civilized community" who released him from the "New Hampshire ruffians" and sent him back to his country and friends rejoicing.—The writer says that Lord Gosford has appointed a commission to proceed to Hereford and examine into the affair—and that they are going "to see whether their territory is to be invaded with impunity by a band of lawless ruffians, and their citizens murdered or kidnapped and dragged into a foreign country." The writer further complains that the same "ruffians" who assaulted, kidnapped, and murdered Esquire Rea, were ordered into service at Indian Stream by Adj. Gen. Low. The Gen. must have thought of the march through Coventry. Who believes this stuff?

We glean the following additional items, in reference to the fire at New York from late papers.

A committee of investigation, appointed to discover the origin of the fire, have reported, after diligent enquiry, that it was accidental, and probably occasioned by the bursting of a gas pipe, and the distribution of the gas until it came in contact with the coals, in a stove or grate of the store in which it originated.

Upwards of \$10,000 worth of goods were discovered by Alderman Labagh on Saturday night concealed in two houses in Water near Moore street.

MARRIED.

In Rumford, by Simon Fuller Esq. Mr. EHRARD C. BARTLEY to Miss JULIA ANN RICHMOND, both of Rumford.

In Oxford, by Rev. Daniel Libby, Capt. Samuel Robinson to Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, both of Worcester, Massachusetts.

DIED.

In Portland, on Thursday last Miss Frances Easton, formerly of Eastport, aged 31.

In Harpswell, Mrs. Eliza Scotland wife of Mr. Geo. Scotland.

Guardian's Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the Guardianship of

JOHN ABBOT, of Waterford, in the county of Oxford, periodically insane, by giving bonds as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said ABBOT to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

EBEN STEELE, of Portland, or JOHN A. DOUGLASS, of Waterford, Jan'y 5, 1836.

JOE WORK, NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Fourth year of Walpole's Library.

BOOKS BY MAIL.

Prospectus of two new Volumes for 1836.

THREE years have now elapsed since the proprietor of WALPOLE'S SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY laid before the public his original prospectus for a valuable Library, the great features of which were cheapness, and the facility of a rapid transportation by mail. The most ample success attended the enterprise, and the effects upon the reading community, it is believed, have been wholesome.

The fourth year will commence on the first Tuesday of January, 1836, at which period it will be necessary to know the additional amount of copies to be printed, subscriptions being taken only from January of each year. The entire success of the Library is the best guarantee that can be given of its continuance. It was the first to supply books by mail at a mere per centage over their former cost; it has outlived more than thirty per cent attempts at imitation; and has now an extensive list of patrons who are of the most solid and valuable class of citizens in every part of the Union, as well as in foreign countries.

In the object of Walpole's Library, its use and purpose, is enjoyment liberal and intellectual. To all who love a mental banquet, without being compelled to deposit a large sum of public resort, this publication furnishes a most valuable desideratum, supplying polite literature of a character to enlarge and improve the mind. The time for the acquisition of the Library, himself a reader from inclination as well as duty, are devoted to the procurement of works of an elevated standard of intellect which may be added into every family without hesitation by the most fastidious, and become a rallying point for all its members, promoting social and intellectual reading and conversation. The variety thus collected from the whole mass of published works, mostly new, embraces Biography, Novels, Voyages and Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Set History, personal annals of extraordinary individuals, and curious adventures, &c. &c. An amount equal to fifty London duodecimo volumes is thus annually furnished in weekly numbers, at a cost only equal to one of the London works. The plan thus embraces the whole range of popular literature, and the work has now become so universally diffused in every part of the Union as to form an indispensable portion of the literature of the country, and with which an acquaintance has become really necessary for those who mix in society.

The Library as now conducted disseminates books to all parts of the country in from five to six weeks after their issue in London. Five dollars per annum expended in this way will supply good reading for a whole circle or family; for each and half a day, postage included, a duodecimo book is sent every week, making in the course of the year more than three volumes of Rees's Cyclopaedia. One volume of the Library, containing from fifteen to twenty entire works, can be bound at an expense little exceeding that of binding either separately, and constitutes a concentrated collection forming a never failing resource of amusement and instruction, and which must always be worth the price that has been paid for it. The most ample testimony has been spontaneously afforded that this work has contributed to the pleasure of thousands, who, but for the resource it afforded, must have been left with minds unoccupied, or thrown into unprofitable and unenjoyable society.—This immense supply of popular reading has thus been welcomed every where as a means of improvement, and a substitute for the small talk of idle listlessness so apt to employ a large portion of the time of the many.

Walpole's Library is published every Tuesday accompanied by a cover of four quarto pages, entitled, The Journal of Belles Lettres, containing reviews of new books, literary intelligence of all kinds, tales, lists of new books, &c. thus combining the advantages of a Library, and the amusement of a magazine and newspaper; the whole for \$5 00 per annum, or clubs of five individuals obtain five copies for \$20 00, a reduction which pays the postage. Payment always in advance.

Walpole's Port Folio & companion to the Library.

This periodical contains half as much matter as the Library, at half its price; or both are furnished to clubs of five for \$6 00. Its contents consist of a reprint of the best matter from the London Magazines and Reviews more especially Chambers's Edinburgh Journal. Its object is popular instruction and amusement, combined in such a manner as to enlist the feelings of every member of the social circle. It enjoys an extensive circulation: price to single subscribers not taking the Library, \$2 per annum.

A very limited number of complete sets of the Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had for a short period. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio one; at the end of the year may now form a club by himself, and by paying for the past three years and the volumes for 1836 of the Library, and the Port Folio for 1836 and 1837, the whole can be had for \$20 00. It is thus an amount of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique of its kind. This privilege must, however, be of brief continuance.

Address, post paid, ADAM WALPOLE, Secretary, two doors South of Second street, Philadelphia, October, 1835.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

THOMAS L. DAVIS, Administrator on the estate of Thomas Davis late of Turner, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate—

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest.—JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the sixth day of February next, at ten of the clock in the afternoon, at the house of the subscriber in Hibernia, all the real estate belonging to Lucin W. Greenwood and Jane F. Greenwood, minors and heirs of Verres Greenwood, deceased. Said estate consists of about seventy acres of land situated in Hibernia, reserved for the improvement of about thirteen acres of said land during the natural life of the widow, Lucy Greenwood, the same having been set off as a part of her dower. The proceeds to be put out and secured at interest for said minor.

FEARING WILLIS, Guardian.

Hibernia, January 5th, 1836.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator with the will annexed on the estate of

JOSEPH JACKSON

late of Newry in the County of Oxford deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

BENJAMIN JACKSON.

Newry January 5, 1836.

Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, and Cash, Taken in paym. at for the OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Notice.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber about the middle of September last, a Red yearling heifer.—The owner is requested to prove property, my clerk to take her away.

Paris, Nov. 25, 1835.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

ENOCH HALL.

late of Buckfield in the County of Oxford deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

WINSLOW HALL, Adm'r.

Hartford January 5, 1836.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Paris, Me. Jan'y. 1, 1836.

LEVI BERRY, Jr., Elisha Disbee, Sam'l Benjamin, Gideon Bolster, Cynthia Bent, Abigail S. Blake, Philip or John Caldwell, Isaac Cummings, Merinda B. Cummings, Vesta Chandler, Sumner Doloi, Hannah Dearing, Laura Dean, Seth Forbes, Nathaniel Fuller, Thos. Hill, Jr. Jacob Jackson, Josiah Knight, Josiah L. Knight, Azazel Kinsley, James Longley 2, Mr. Monk, Daniel Macomber, Joseph Penley, Lovina Penley, Geo. F. Richardson, John Rowe, Alvan Rice, Rebecca Russell, Sylvanus Sturtevant, Robert Skillings, Ann Stowell, Pliny Smith, Joel B. Thayer, Abigail K. Tribou.

JOSEPH G. COLE, P. M.

Executor's Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 23d instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the House of George Kimball in Waterford lower Village, an undivided half of a Carding and Picking Machine. Said Machines are in good repair. Conditions of payment made known at the time of sale.

LEWIS JEWELL.

Waterford, Jan'y. 1836.

NEW BOOKS!

FOR SALE AT THE OXFORD BOOK STORE, a general assortment of Classical and School Books, among which are the following:—

Arithmetics.

Smith's, Colburn's Sequel, Key to Sequel, First Lessons, Emerson's first part, Second do, Third do, Key to do, Walpole's, Walpole's revised edition, Kneser, Peter Parley's, Adams' new edition, Snodgrass's Algebra, &c. &c.

Geographies.

Field's Geography and Atlas, Mallet Brun's do., Woodbridge's do., Parley's do., Blake's.

Grammars.

Green's large do., Text Book, Ingersoll's, Fisk's large, small do., Murray's large and small, Smith's. (Greenleaf's will soon be received.)

Reading Books.

Putnam's Sequel Analytical Reader, Introduction to do., American First Class Book, National Reader, Introduction to do., National First Class Book, Primary do., Young Reader, Worcester's 3d Book, 3d do. Mount Vernon Reader, Political Class Book, Historical Reader, Classical Reader, English Reader, Young Lady's Class Book, General Class Book.

Spelling Books.

National Spelling Book, Webster's do., Webster's Elementary, Worcester's, Marshall's, and Goodale's.

Miscellaneous.

Goodrich's U. S. History, Hale's do. Child's History U. S. Parley's First Book of History, 2d do, Wilkins' Geography, Cummings do, Bennett's Book Keeping, Legendre's Geometry, Euclid's Lessons in do. (Holloway's) Nichol's Theology, Pope's Essay, with Clarke's Notes, Comstock's Chemistry, do. Philosophy, Blake's Philosophy, do. Chemistry, Flint's Survey, Smellies' Philosophy, Mrs. Lincoln's Botany, do. for Gentlemen, Rollin's Ancient and Modern History, Goldsmith's History of England, Blair's Lectures, Infant School Manual, Webster's large, and School Dictionary, Walker's and Johnson's large do., Walker's Pocket do, Paper, Ink, Quills, Inkstand, sand boxes and sand, Wafers, Pencils in great variety, Penknives, Letter Stamps, Folders, Slates, &c.

—ALSO—

In addition to the above, are the following:—Parley's Magazine, People's Magazine, Parley's week day book, Parley's Tales about Africa, Young Man's Guide, Young Lady's Own Book, Daughter's Own Book, Boy's Own Book, Girl's Own Book, Family Story Book, The Teacher, Family at Home, Sprague's Letters to a Daughter, Hints to Parents, Parent's Assistant, Leisure Hours, New England, and her Institutions, Featherers from my own Wing, Barn's Notes on the Grapes, Scenes of Wealth, Buds and Blossoms, Jack Halliard, Tales of Romance, Albums, Corner Stone, Young Christian, Advice to Young Mothers, Natural History of Enthusiasm, Index's Book of Martyrs, Secrets of Female Conversations, Disclosed, Sadoe & Mirian, American Constitutions Sabbath Day Book, Week Day Book, Adam the Gardener, Domesticated Animals, Book of Nature, The Wreath of Mechanics, Crabb's Dictionary of General Knowledge, Northern Regions, House Servants Directory, Pringle's Housewife, Life of Johnson, Parlor Lectures, Outlines of Phenology, Sprague on Education, Memoir of Sprague, and various other Miscellaneous Books too numerous to particularize.

An elegant assortment of Bibles, Hymn Books and Testaments constantly on hand. Also Sabbath School Books of the latest publication. PARLEY HANCOCK, BARNES, JEWELL, BLANK BOOKS, and FANCY PAPER of almost every description, constantly for sale. Likewise, Maps, Engravings, Paints, &c. &c.—All of which will be sold on favorable terms.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Dec. 29, 1835.

4 20

New Fall Goods.

HUBBARD & HOWE.

Norway-Village.

WE have just received from Boston, a prime assortment of NEW GOODS, which will be sold at very low prices, among which are

Blue, Black, Mulberry, Chert, Brown, and Green BROAD CLOTHS.

Super Black, Lavender, Blue, Stone, Drab and Light CASSIMERES



